

have been generalized in their exact location, through review of the documents. The features and structures described may be located within the current boundaries of the subject site or adjacent to the subject site unless otherwise specified. Additionally, general information concerning the recognized environmental conditions of the surrounding properties associated with Parcel A of the MDAC C-6 facility is summarized below. Please refer the MDAC C-6 facility site map, (Figure No. 3), following the text for the location of the structures formerly located on the subject site. A comprehensive list of documents currently on file with the CLAFD, the Cal-EPA RWQCB, Cal-EPA DTSC, and the Boeing Corporation is included in Appendix B.

Building 29

Building 29 was formerly located in the eastern half of Parcel A. The southern half of this building was used as machine and carpentry shop. The northern half was used for government property storage. Hazardous materials were stored in a painting area on the east side of the building. An air scrubber system and a three stage clarifier were also located in the painting area.

According to MDAC personnel, a paved yard between Building 29 and Building 1 and north of Building 32 was used for hazardous materials and hazardous waste storage. MDAC personnel have stated that a concrete pad with a containment curb, which was located in the northeast corner of the yard, was used as a hazardous waste accumulation area.

According to the records reviewed, three soil samples were collected approximately one foot beneath the concrete pad of the former hazardous material storage area. The individual samples were combined, and a composite sample from the mixture was sent to an analytical laboratory for analysis of total chromium, hexavalent chromium, lead, zinc, total cyanides, and volatile organic compounds (VOCs). Metal concentrations were within expected natural ranges. Chemical constituents detected in the sample were cyanide (0.053 mg/kg), 1,2-dichloroethane (0.05 mg/kg), 1,1,1-TCA (17 mg/kg), 1,1,1,2-tetrachloroethane (0.21 mg/kg), and toluene (0.03 mg/kg).

In April and May 1996, Kennedy/Jenks advanced one soil boring (Boring No. 15), in the former hazardous material storage area, to 25 feet bsg. Soil samples were analyzed for total recoverable petroleum hydrocarbons (TRPH), VOCs, and metals. Analytical results revealed no detectable concentrations of TRPH. In addition, metal concentrations in the analyzed samples were within the expected natural ranges and below regulatory limits. However, concentrations of VOCs were detected in all of the samples obtained.